

EXHIBIT B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC. and)
HONEYWELL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES INC.,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

APPLE COMPUTER, INC.; ALL AROUND CO., LTD.,)
ARGUS A/K/A HARTFORD COMPUTER GROUP,)
INC.; ARIMA DISPLAY; AU OPTRONICS CORP.; AU)
OPTRONICS CORPORATION AMERICA; BOE)
TECHNOLOGY GROUP COMPANY, LTD.; BEIJING)
BOE OPTOELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.;)
BOE-HYDIS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.; CASIO)
COMPUTER CO., LTD.; CASIO, INC.; CITIZEN)
SYSTEMS EUROPE; CITIZEN SYSTEMS AMERICA)
CORPORATION; CONCORD CAMERAS; DELL INC.;)
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY; FUJI PHOTO FILM)
CO., LTD.; FUJI PHOTO FILM U.S.A., INC.; FUJITSU)
LIMITED; FUJITSU AMERICA, INC.; FUJITSU)
COMPUTER PRODUCTS OF AMERICA, INC.;)
HANNSTAR DISPLAY CORPORATION; HITACHI,)
LTD.; HITACHI DISPLAYS, LTD.; HITACHI)
DISPLAY DEVICES, LTD.; HITACHI ELECTRONIC)
DEVICES (USA), INC.; INNOLUX DISPLAY)
CORPORATION; INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY)
TECHNOLOGY; INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY)
TECHNOLOGY USA, INC.; KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS)
ELECTRONICS N.V.; PHILIPS CONSUMER)
ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA; PHILIPS)
ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION;)
KYOCERA WIRELESS CORP.; MATSUSHITA)
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL CO.; MATSUSHITA)
ELECTRICAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA;)
NAVMAN NZ LIMITED; NAVMAN U.S.A. INC.;)
OLYMPUS CORPORATION; OLYMPUS AMERICA,)
INC.; PENTAX CORPORATION; PENTAX U.S.A.,)
INC.; PICVUE ELECTRONICS LIMITED; QUANTA)
DISPLAY INC.; SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD; SAMSUNG)
SDI AMERICA, INC; SONY CORPORATION; SONY)
CORPORATION OF AMERICA; SONY ERICSSON)
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS AB; SONY ERICSSON)
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS (USA) INC.; ST)

C.A. No. 04-1338-KAJ

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY CORP.; TOPPOLY
OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.; TOSHIBA
CORPORATION; TOSHIBA AMERICA, INC.; WINTEK
CORP.; WINTEK ELECTRO-OPTICS CORPORATION;
WISTRON CORPORATION; and M-DISPLAY
OPTRONICS CORP.,

Defendants.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC. and
HONEYWELL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AUDIOVOX COMMUNICATIONS CORP.;
AUDIOVOX ELECTRONICS CORPORATION; NIKON
CORPORATION; NIKON INC.; NOKIA
CORPORATION; NOKIA INC.; SANYO ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.; SANYO NORTH AMERICA
CORPORATION; and SANYO EPSON IMAGING
DEVICES CORPORATION,

Defendants.

C.A. No. 04-1337-KAJ

OPTREX AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC.
and HONEYWELL INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTIES INC.

Defendants.

C.A. No. 04-1536-KAJ

PLAINTIFF HONEYWELL'S STATUS REPORT

Plaintiffs Honeywell International Inc. and Honeywell Intellectual Properties Inc. (collectively "Honeywell") submit the following Status Report pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the Court's October 7, 2005 Order, which directed that "a report on progress toward establishing a schedule for bringing to trial claims against Manufacturers shall be submitted no later than January 9, 2006." (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 237 at ¶ 6 (the "October 7 Order")).¹

While significant progress has been made in the restructuring of the case (as reflected in Section I), less progress has been made in working toward a schedule, including resolution of issues identified by Honeywell as potentially impacting the schedule (discussed below in Section II). Honeywell raised these issues in a teleconference on December 15, explaining that they have a direct impact on the schedule. (*See* Exhibit A, letter from Matthew L. Woods dated December 21, 2005). Defendants contended that the issues were premature or would have no impact on the schedule. (*See* Exhibit B, letter from Richard Horwitz, dated December 30, 2005). The absence of any meaningful substantive engagement on these issues led Honeywell to draft its own report, a draft of which was provided to defendants on Friday, January 6, 2006.

I. Status of Defendants

A. "Customer" Defendants.

Subsequent to the October 7 Order, the Non-Manufacturer Defendants² made certain

¹ This status report has been submitted in C.A. Nos. 04-1337, 04-1338, and 04-1536.

² Apple Computer, Inc., Audiovox Communications Corp., Audiovox Electronics Corporation, Casio, Inc., Concord Cameras, Dell, Inc., Eastman Kodak Company, Fujitsu America Inc., Fujitsu Computer Products of America, Inc., Fujitsu Limited, Kyocera Wireless Corp., Nikon Corporation, Nikon, Inc., Nokia Corporation, Nokia, Inc., Olympus America, Inc., Olympus Corporation, Pentax Corporation, Pentax U.S.A. Inc., Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Sanyo North America Corporation, Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB, Sony Ericsson Mobile

disclosures regarding the source of the LCD Modules used in their portable consumer electronic products. The Non-Manufacturer Defendants have informed the Court by letter, dated November 22, 2005 (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 250), that – as a result of these disclosures – the case is stayed against them, and thus they will not be answering the Amended Complaint (which was filed by Honeywell on November 7, 2005). Although Honeywell has expressed concerns regarding the comprehensiveness of these disclosures, Honeywell has agreed that, for now, these defendants need not answer the Amended Complaint.

B. “Hybrid” Defendants.

As acknowledged in Footnote 1 of the October 7 Order, the original complaint named a number of entities that manufacture both LCD Modules as well as the end products incorporating such modules. These Hybrid Defendants included the Casio, Fuji, Matsushita,³ Sanyo, Sony and Toshiba entities. Since the briefing regarding the stay motion, Honeywell has entered into license agreements under the ‘371 patent with Sanyo and Toshiba to the extent those entities manufacture and/or sell LCD modules. Accordingly, the case is now stayed as to these two entities.⁴

The status of the remaining hybrids, Casio, Fuji, Matsushita and Sony, is as follows:

Casio	Answer will be filed on January 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 294
Fuji	Answer was filed on November 28, 2005	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 256
Matsushita	Answer will be filed on January 17, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 295
Sony	Answer will be filed on February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 273

Communications (USA) Inc., Toshiba America, Inc., and Toshiba Corporation.

³ Matsushita currently disputes whether it should be treated as a “hybrid” and has submitted this issue to the Court (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 301).

⁴ The license agreements do not cover the end products these entities manufacture which incorporate LCD modules from a different manufacturer.

C. Original Manufacturer Defendants.

Optrex Already answered

Seiko Epson Already answered

D. New Manufacturer Defendants.

After filing the Amended Complaint, Honeywell sent letters to the original defendants along with copies of the Amended Complaint and the Court's Orders of May 18, 2005 and October 7, 2005, requesting that they contact their disclosed suppliers pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the October 7 Order. In addition, Honeywell itself initiated contact with those suppliers which had been newly named as defendants. As a result of these parallel efforts, to date, the status is as follows:

1. Defendants who have retained trial counsel and agreed to waive formal service.

<u>Defendant/LCD Supplier</u>	<u>Answer Due</u>	<u>D.I.</u>
AU Optronics Corp. and AU Optronics Corporation America	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 290
BOE-Hydis Technology Co., Ltd. ⁵	February 21, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 296
Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. and Citizen Displays Co., Ltd. ⁶	February 21, 2006	C.A. No. 05-874, D.I. 4
HannStar Display Corporation	March 3, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 305

⁵ BOE Technology Group Company Ltd. and Beijing BOE Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. will be dismissed from the suit.

⁶ Honeywell incorrectly named Citizen Systems Europe and Citizen Systems America Corporation in its First Amended Complaint. Notices of dismissal without prejudice for these entities were filed on January 6, 2006 (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 297, 298). Honeywell filed a new action against Citizen Watch Co., Ltd. and Citizen Displays Co., Ltd. (C.A. No. 05-874). These Citizen entities have agreed to move to consolidate the action against them with C.A. No. 04-1338-KAJ (*id.* at D.I. 4).

Hitachi, Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Ltd., Hitachi Display Devices, Ltd. and Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc.	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 278
International Display Technology and International Display Technology USA, Inc.	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 291
Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., Philips Consumer Electronics North America, and Philips Electronics North America	February 21, 2006	<i>See</i> C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 248
Quanta Display Inc.	February 21, 2006	Stipulation will be filed
Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. and Samsung SDI America Inc.	February 13, 2006	Stipulation will be filed
ST Liquid Crystal Display Corp.	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 273
Toppoly Optoelectronics Corp.	April 15, 2006 ⁷	Stipulation will be filed
Wintek Corp. and Wintek Electro- Optics Corporation	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 270
Sanyo Epson Imaging Devices Corporation	February 10, 2006	C.A. No. 04-1337, D.I. 148

2. Defendants who have not agreed to waive formal service.

All Around Co., Ltd.

Arima Display

Innolux Display Corporation

Picvue Electronics Limited

Honeywell began the process of formally serving these entities in November 2005, but,

⁷ Due to a unique set of circumstances, Toppoly has requested a longer extension to answer the Amended Complaint. In exchange for this extension, Toppoly has agreed in writing that it will participate in scheduling discussions along with the other defendants and will not seek to delay the entry of a scheduling order on the grounds that it has not yet answered the Amended

under the relevant international protocols, it is likely to be a number of months before service can be effected. Honeywell is willing to sever those entities that have not agreed to waive formal service from this case in the interest of moving this case forward. Once those entities appear, Honeywell will work with those entities to create a separate, but parallel, track with the main litigation.

3. Defendants who will be dismissed.

Honeywell filed a notice of dismissal without prejudice for Wistron Corporation and M-Display Optronics Corp. on January 9, 2006 (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 303).

E. Summary.

In summary, by March 3, 2006, Honeywell anticipates that the case will be ready to proceed against 19 defendants/defendant groupings (2 original manufacturers, 13 new manufacturers, and 4 hybrids).

II. Progress Toward Establishing A Schedule

On December 15, 2005, counsel for Honeywell and counsel for a group of defendants met to discuss how to establish a schedule for bringing to trial claims against the Manufacturers. In this conference, Honeywell sought clarification from the Defendants on a number of threshold issues which it believes will have a direct, material impact on the length of pretrial activities and the orderliness and efficiency of those efforts. Those issues are summarized in Section A below. Following that conference, on December 30, defendants confirmed their basic position that the issues did not need resolution, but requested that Honeywell provide them with Honeywell's proposed overall case schedule. (*See* Exhibit B). Honeywell provided this schedule on January 5 and it is reproduced in Section B below.

Complaint.

As it stands, Honeywell and the substantial majority of defendants agree that the onset of discovery should be stayed for the time being. Defendant Optrex has sought Honeywell's agreement to initiate discovery now. While Honeywell earnestly desires to proceed with this case, it is concerned that the discovery not proceed in a piecemeal fashion that might balkanize the defendants and create issues regarding how to calculate the amount of discovery in this case. Defendant Fuji has recently expressed just this concern, stating its objection to such discovery if it might be used to limit the amount of discovery ultimately available to Fuji. Accordingly, Honeywell stands by its position that discovery should proceed in an orderly fashion once the scope and amount of such discovery has been decided.

A. Threshold Issues Impacting Schedule.

While Honeywell recognizes that many newly-added defendants have not yet answered the Amended Complaint, and thus are not yet before the Court, Honeywell believes it is appropriate to apprise the Court of certain issues that the parties discussed which Honeywell believes will need to be addressed to effectively manage this litigation. Those defendants who participated in the December 15 teleconference have indicated their general belief that it is premature to raise these issues with the Court. Honeywell recognizes that the Court cannot substantively address the issues raised below without the defendants' input, but Honeywell believes that these are issues that should be addressed early in the litigation in order to "establish a schedule for bringing to trial claims against Manufacturers," as the Court requested in its October 7 Order. (C.A. No. 04-1338, D.I. 237 at ¶ 6). This will allow all parties to move toward trial with common expectations and understandings and will hopefully minimize the need to alter the schedule in the future.

1. Impact of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

To establish a schedule for bringing to trial claims against the LCD manufacturers, a threshold issue that must be addressed is whether the defendants will dispute that Honeywell's claims can be brought to trial against them because of any territorial limitations of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Section 271 generally allows recovery only for acts that occur within the United States. To date, several of LCD Manufacturers have asserted that they do not sell the LCD modules within the United States. Instead, it appears that the LCD Manufacturers sell their modules overseas and the end product manufacturers import them into the United States in the accused portable consumer electronic products. Honeywell is concerned that the LCD Manufacturers will assert that the liability portion of this matter can not be tried against them and that a judgment could not be rendered based on the territorial limitations of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Honeywell believes this threshold issue must be resolved as soon as possible to avoid wasteful or duplicative proceedings. Honeywell raised this issue with the defendants, but the defendants do not believe it is an issue that must be addressed now. If the LCD Manufacturers invoke this statute, then it will clearly impact the orderly and timely progression of this case. Honeywell respectfully submits that it would be wasteful to work towards a schedule to trying this case against the LCD Manufacturers, only to have the defendants raise this issue at a later date. Because the defendants have not stated their positions with respect to this issue, it is unclear whether or not this will be an issue. Depending upon the extent to which this becomes an issue, it is Honeywell's view that the "customer" defendants may need to become more actively involved in this first stage of the case if it is determined that liability cannot be tried against the LCD Manufacturers.

2. Scope of Discovery.

Honeywell believes that the discovery it seeks in this case will not be burdensome as to any individual defendant, and that it should conduct its discovery of each defendant on essentially parallel tracks. The primary focus will be upon identification and discussion of all LCD modules which contain the Accused Structure, i.e., any module employing a light source, two lens arrays, one of which is misaligned or rotated, and an LCD display. The sooner, and more efficiently, this information is provided to Honeywell, the more streamlined the schedule can be, especially since most of the Customer Defendants claimed to lack information regarding which products contained substantially similar structures to those LCD modules Honeywell had already identified. Moreover, the new defendants, as Manufacturers of LCD Modules, are in a fundamentally different position than the “customers” (to which the October 7 Order was largely directed) in that they have access to comprehensive information regarding which modules use the Accused Structure.

Honeywell believes it would be appropriate to include such information/documentation in each manufacturer’s initial disclosures.

3. Logistical Coordination of Discovery.

There are a number of issues regarding coordinating discovery that Honeywell has raised with the defendants, including:

- Protective Order. Honeywell has provided a draft Protective Order to the new defendants, who are considering that draft. Honeywell respectfully submits that the parties should agree to a Protective Order as soon as possible so the parties can engage in productive discovery once the last of the new defendants files an Answer, which is March 3, 2006.

- Deposition Scheduling. It is unclear whether each defendant will desire to attend depositions of its co-defendants and whether such co-defendants would object to such participation, due to the competitive nature of the industry. If each deposition is to be attended by all parties, it will likely impact the scheduling of those depositions and the time necessary to complete discovery. Honeywell thus suggests that the scheduling process for depositions give priority to the schedules of the witnesses, their defending counsel and counsel for the noticing party. Without clarity on this point, Honeywell believes that deposition scheduling could become problematic. The defendants believe it is too early to tell whether they might desire to attend depositions of other defendants but believe that this issue will not impact timing or scheduling of depositions.
- Location of Depositions. Most, if not all, of the defendants' witnesses likely reside outside the United States. Honeywell has requested that the defendants cooperate in holding these depositions in a mutually agreeable midway location, such as Hawaii. (Of course Honeywell would agree to share in the cost of such efforts.) If, however, Honeywell is required to resort to deposing witnesses in foreign countries in corresponding U.S. Embassies, it will delay the matter due to the backlog in reservation space in these embassies, and additional time will be needed in the discovery schedule to accommodate this built-in delay.

4. Lead Counsel.

Honeywell has asked the defendants whether they intend to develop their legal positions and conduct their discovery of Honeywell under the "lead counsel" approach discussed in the Manual for Complex Litigation to avoid duplicative briefing and duplicative discovery demands upon Honeywell, thus helping streamline the schedule. Defendants have indicated that they are

considering this approach, but have not yet developed a position on this issue.

B. Proposed Schedule

Honeywell has proposed the following dates for a schedule beginning March 15, 2006. The timing and intervals being proposed are extremely similar to those proposed by Honeywell last April, with the exception that the schedule has been moved forward to reflect the restructuring of the case. This proposed schedule assumes that Honeywell's concerns set forth in Section A, above, are addressed and resolved so as to minimize any impact on the schedule.

Event	Honeywell's Proposed Dates
Date of Scheduling Order	March 15, 2006
2. Joinder of parties	October 16, 2006
3(a). Deposition hours	Each party will produce witnesses under its care, custody and control to the other side for a total of 50 hours. Each side shall have 50 hours to conduct third party discovery.
3(c). Discovery cut-off (includes expert discovery)	May 30, 2007
7. Interim Status Report	October 26, 2006
8. Status Conference	November 2, 2006
9. Technology Tutorial	December 22, 2006
10. Dispositive Motions	June 30, 2007 Answering briefs 30 days after opening briefs Reply briefs 14 days after answering briefs
11. Claim Construction Issue Identification	November 9, 2006
12. Claim Construction	May 30, 2007 – Joint Claim Construction Chart June 29, 2007 – Opening briefs July 27, 2007 – Reply briefs
13. Hearing on Claim Construction	August 30, 2007
15. Pretrial Conference/Joint Proposed	September 28, 2007/

Final Pretrial Order	September 21, 2007
17. Trial	October 22, 2007/ 15-18 Trial days

III. Conclusion

Honeywell stands ready to address any or all of these topics with the Court at its earliest convenience. Honeywell respectfully suggests that the Court set a Scheduling Conference for early March, with a view toward entering a Scheduling Order in mid-March. In the meantime, Honeywell will continue to work with the defendants to discuss the issues identified herein, and their impact on a schedule.

MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP

/s/ Leslie A. Polizoti

Thomas C. Grimm (#1098)
Leslie A. Polizoti (#4299)
1201 N. Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19899-1347
(302) 658-9200
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

OF COUNSEL:

Martin R. Lueck
ROBINS, KAPLAN, MILLER & CIRESI L.L.P.
2800 LaSalle Plaza
800 LaSalle Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2015
(612) 349-8500

January 9, 2006

EXHIBIT A

ROBINS, KAPLAN, MILLER & CIRESI LLP

2800 LASALLE PLAZA
800 LASALLE AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-2015
TEL: 612-349-8500 FAX: 612-339-4181
www.rkmc.com

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MATTHEW L. WOODS
(612) 349-8272

December 21, 2005

Via E-Mail

TO: ALL COUNSEL OF NEWLY NAMED DEFENDANTS

Re: Honeywell International Inc., et al. v. Audiovox Communications Corp., et al.
Court File No. C.A. 04-1337-KAJ
Honeywell International Inc., et al. v. Apple Computer, Inc., et al.
Court File No. C.A. No. 04-1338-KAJ
Optrex America, Inc. v. Honeywell International Inc., et al.
Civil Action No. 04-1536 (KAJ)
Our File No. 019896.0229

Dear Counsel:

As the deadline for the January 9th progress approaches, I want to summarize the issues Honeywell identified during our teleconference last Thursday, December 15th. This summary is intended to assist you in your collective discussions, especially insofar as there was little engagement on these topics during that conference.

The Court's October 7th Order requires us to "report on progress toward a establishing a schedule for bringing to trial claims against manufacturers." October 7 Order, ¶ 6. It is Honeywell's intent to provide the Court with a report that not merely explains the status of which defendants have waived service, but also identifies those issues which need to be addressed in order to develop an effective and orderly schedule. With that charge in mind, Honeywell raised the following issues at the teleconference:

Impact of 35 U.S.C. § 271:

At the outset, there is a threshold issue as to whether any of the defendants dispute that Honeywell's claims can be brought to trial against them because of any territorial limitations of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Honeywell believes this threshold issue must be resolved as soon as possible, in order to avoid wasteful or duplicative proceedings. Depending upon the extent that this becomes an issue, it is Honeywell's view that the "customer" defendants may need to become

TO: ALL COUNSEL OF NEWLY NAMED DEFENDANTS

December 21, 2005

Page 2

more actively involved in this first stage of the case. While Honeywell offered several concepts for addressing the situation, it clearly reserves all its rights until the defendants have weighed in on this issue, something which they were not prepared to do on the 15th.

Progress of Discovery:

We discussed a number of issues relating to the progress of discovery. Honeywell's basic position is that, as to any individual defendant, the discovery should not be burdensome. Honeywell's '371 patent is straightforward and, assuming defendants identify all modules using the Accused Structure (and produce documents regarding those modules), depositions could be accomplished under a set hourly approach (e.g., each defendant shall make its witness available for "x" hours of deposition). We envision that discovery of the defendants could proceed along essentially parallel tracks.

More fundamental questions concern coordination of discovery and logistics for depositions, given the number of defendants. For example, and without exclusion, some topics discussed during our teleconference include:

- Whether foreign defendants will make witnesses available in a mutually agreeable geographic location, thereby avoiding the need to resort to U.S. Embassies, which can substantially delay and complicate the taking of depositions?
- Whether defendants will desire to attend depositions of co-defendant competitors, and whether co-defendant competitors will object to such attendance, and the impact this dynamic has on scheduling of depositions?
- Whether the defendants will develop their legal positions and conduct their discovery of Honeywell under the "lead counsel" approach discussed in the Manual for Complex Litigation, so as to avoid duplicative briefing and duplicative discovery demands upon Honeywell?
- Methodology and timing for document production and privilege logs, especially as it may relate to any joint defense privilege asserted by defendants?
- One additional issue not discussed on the 15th is the extent to which parties anticipate needing third party discovery, which could impact the schedule. Honeywell expects this will largely be driven by the contours of any affirmative defenses raised by defendants.

TO: ALL COUNSEL OF NEWLY NAMED DEFENDANTS

December 21, 2005

Page 3

Protective Order:

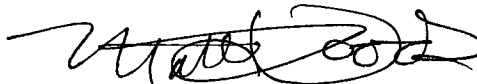
Honeywell is not an active participant in the market for portable consumer electronics. Although Honeywell agrees that a protective order should be in place, the competitive nature of one defendant *vis a vis* the other defendants will likely drive the details of a protective order. Back in April, we had circulated a draft protective order for defendants' consideration. As we discussed, we have re-circulated that draft for your renewed consideration.

* * *

If any of the defendants have views on these issues that they wish to communicate prior to January 9th, please forward them as soon as possible. Given that the defendants have offered no meaningful engagement on these issues at this time, we think it likely that each side will file its own status report with the Court. Moreover, until there has been a comprehensive exchange of ideas regarding establishing a schedule for bringing Honeywell's claims to trial, Honeywell reserves the right to raise all issues relevant to that subject.

Very truly yours,

ROBINS, KAPLAN, MILLER & CIRESI L.L.P.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Woods', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Matthew L. Woods

MLW/ms

c: Thomas G. Grimm, Esq. (via e-mail)
John G. Day, Esq. (via e-mail)
Steven J. Balick, Esq. (via e-mail)
Stacie E. Oberts, Esq. (via e-mail)

EXHIBIT B



Richard L. Horwitz
Partner
Attorney at Law
rhorwitz@potteranderson.com
302 984-6027 Direct Phone
302 658-1192 Fax

1313 North Market Street
PO Box 951
Wilmington, DE 19899-0951
302 984 6000

www.potteranderson.com

December 30, 2005

VIA FACSIMILE – (612) 339-4181

Matthew L. Woods, Esquire
Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, LLP
800 LaSalle Avenue
2800 LaSalle Plaza
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2015

**Re: Honeywell International Inc., et al. v. Audiovox Communications Corp., et al.
C.A. No. 04-1337-KAJ;
Honeywell International Inc., et al. v. Apple Computer, Inc., et al.
C.A. 04-1338-KAJ; and
Optrex America, Inc. v. Honeywell International Inc., et al.
Civil Action No. 04-1536-KAJ**

Dear Matt:

I am writing on behalf of a number of defendants/defendant groups¹ in response to your December 21, 2005 letter. As we have previously discussed in writing and during the December 15 conference call, these views are only preliminary, in view of the fact that many defendants have not yet appeared and participated in discussions either with you or with other defendants.

With respect to the issue you characterize as the “impact of 35 U.S.C. § 271,” defendants do not believe this is a significant “threshold” issue that must be addressed now, before all parties have responded to the amended complaint. Based on our conversation during the conference call, we understand your question to be whether any LCD manufacturer will contend that all or some of its sales activities are not “within the United States” as required by, e.g., section 271(a). As was discussed during the call, this issue may affect different parties differently, and may vary for different products accused of infringement, so reaching a consensus on this issue is unrealistic, particularly at this early time.

Addressing the other specific issues raised in your December 21 letter, as a general matter foreign defendants will not agree to bring witnesses to the United States for depositions, although they will try to cooperate in setting particular deposition venues where witnesses are

¹ AUO, Casio, Citizens Systems America, Fuji, Hitachi, ID Tech, Matsushita, Optrex, Philips, Samsung SDI Co. Ltd. and Samsung SDI America, Inc., Seiko Epson, SEID, Sony Corp. and Wintek.

Matthew L. Woods, Esquire
December 30, 2005
Page 2

located, consistent with legal obligations in those countries. With respect to whether defendants might desire to attend depositions of other defendants, it is too early to tell whether there will be significant interest, but defendants do not think that issue should affect the timing or scheduling of depositions. The primary contact for scheduling depositions should be with counsel for the particular defendant.

Turning to the issue of the "lead counsel" approach, defendants are unwilling to waive any of their individual rights, but as in all multi-defendant cases in this District, defendants are aware that the Court will expect them to coordinate their efforts as appropriate, and to avoid duplicative work where possible.

On document production and privilege logs, defendants are willing to hear your views as to methods and timing of production. However, we do not expect the parties to have to log privileged documents generated after the commencement of this litigation, and we do not believe the resolution of these issues should affect a determination of the overall case schedule.

With respect to third party discovery, defendants are continuing to consider this issue, and note that although it is too early in the case to have a real feel for how much third party discovery may be necessary, defendants do not think third party discovery should be a significant factor in setting an overall case schedule.

Finally, with respect to a protective order, defendants are reviewing the draft protective order that you recently circulated and anticipate providing their comments thereon. Again, however, resolution of an appropriate form of protective order, either by stipulation or order, should not significantly affect the determination of an overall case schedule.

As stated during the December 15 call, we do not share your view that it is unlikely that the parties can submit a joint progress report to the Court on January 9 to "report on progress toward establishing a schedule for bringing to trial claims against manufacturers."² To the contrary, since the Court has requested a progress report and not advocacy papers on how the case should ultimately go forward, we hope that you will reconsider your position. After you review this letter, we hope progress can be made to submit a joint report to the Court, in a way that will foster cooperation among the parties in this early phase and subsequent phases of the litigation.

Very truly yours,



Richard L. Horwitz

712650

² We would be happy to see an overall case schedule, in the form of a proposed Scheduling Order, if you have a specific proposal in mind at this time.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 9, 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF, which will send notification of such filing to the following: John R. Alison, Parker H. Bagley, Robert J. Benson, Robert Karl Beste, III, Elizabeth L. Brann, Christopher E. Chalsen, Arthur G. Connolly, III, Frederick L. Cottrell, III, Francis DiGiovanni, Thomas M. Dunham, Amy Elizabeth Evans, York M. Faulkner, Christopher J. Gaspar, Alexander E. Gasser, Alan M. Grimaldi, Thomas C. Grimm, Thomas Lee Halkowski, Richard L. Horwitz, Robert J. Katzenstein, Nelson M. Kee, Richard D. Kelly, Stephen S. Korniczky, Hamilton Loeb, David J. Margules, David Ellis Moore, Carolyn E. Morris, Arthur I. Neustadt, Elizabeth A. Niemeyer, Gerard M. O'Rourke, Andrew M. Ollis, Karen L. Pascale, Adam Wyatt Poff, Leslie A. Polizoti, Alana A. Prills, Steven J. Rizzi, Avelyn M. Ross, Philip A. Rovner, Carl E. Schlier, Chad Michael Shandler, John W. Shaw, William J. Wade, Roderick B. Williams and Edward R. Yoches.

/s/ Leslie A. Polizoti (#4299)

MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP
1201 North Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 658-9200
lpolizoti@mnat.com

Schumacher, Mary Ann

From: Rahne, Denise S.
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 9:05 AM
To: Ketterling, Carrie R.; Schumacher, Mary Ann
Subject: FW: Honeywell/CC/Apple (04-1338; 04-1536) - Honeywell's Status Report filed on 1/9/06
Attachments: 010906 Status Report.pdf

From: Beth Ann Verderamo [mailto:BVerderamo@MNAT.com]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2006 6:25 PM
To: Thomas C. Grimm; Deb Lemke; Rahne, Denise S.; Donna L. Allaband; Kadra Mull; Leslie A. Polizoti; Lueck, Martin R.; Woods, Matthew L.; Oberts, Stacie E.
Subject: Honeywell/CC/Apple (04-1338; 04-1536) - Honeywell's Status Report filed on 1/9/06

On behalf of Tom Grimm and Leslie Polizoti, I am forwarding *Honeywell's Status Report*, which was electronically filed with the Court tonight.

<<010906 Status Report.pdf>>

*Beth Ann Verderamo
Administrative Assistant
Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell
1201 North Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
Phone (302) 351-9128
Facsimile (302) 658-3989*

.....

This message, including any accompanying documents or attachments, may contain information that is confidential or that is privileged. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, please note that the dissemination, distribution, use or copying of this message or any of the accompanying documents or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you believe that you may have received this message in error, please contact me at (302) 658-9200 or by return e-mail.

.....

1/10/2006